

# Bolivar Bulletin.

M. R. FARRIS, Editor.

Advertisements for the publication of the Bulletin should be sent to the Editor of the Bulletin, Bolivar, Tenn. The price of advertising is as follows: One square, one week, \$1.00; one month, \$3.00; three months, \$8.00; six months, \$15.00; one year, \$25.00. For a full description of the various rates and conditions, see the inside of the Bulletin.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1886

Notice.—We wish to obtain more subscribers to this paper and make the following liberal proposition: To any one who will get up a club of ten yearly subscribers we will send the Bulletin one year free of charge; get up a club of five and we will send you the paper for the period of six months free of charge. We shall ever strive to furnish our readers with a neat and reliable journal, and will spare no pains or expense to make it acceptable to all classes.

If the devilish designs of the Radicals now in Congress are carried out it will not be long before the last vestige of that heretofore sacred document, the Constitution, will be swept away into nothingness. There is scarcely a day passes but what some member or other of the present Congress proposes a constitutional amendment. If it were not for the seriousness which naturally follows or attaches itself to any movement looking to a radical change—even the slightest—in the blood consecrated bulwark of liberty which our forefathers handed down to us, one would be excused for indulging in a little levity, even though that levity should be a little mixed with pain and mortification. First came the anti-slavery amendment, with its bogus ratification; next Judge Trumbull's bill to equalize the relations of citizenship between all male persons born within the domain of the United States, which recently passed the Senate by a two-third vote, but seeing that its final passage would conflict with the Constitution, another bill is introduced by a co-worker of his in iniquity, to alter the constitution as to give to Congress the power to equalize the relations of citizenship in all the States and Territories. Of course Mr. Trumbull's bill will lay over until the former safe-guard of the liberties of the American people can be further mutilated so as to admit its passage. Surely, if this style of legislation continues much longer, it will be a hard matter indeed for the ablest and best statesmen in the land to tell the people under what compact they are living or to define the law of the land. There are at this time a number of bills pending to warp and twist the Constitution of the United States so as to admit of almost every conceivable change that distempered Radical minds could conjure up. These law-breakers and Constitution-mutilators say that all are rebels who oppose them in their wicked work, and cannot be trusted. There are thousands upon thousands of men good and true in the South who would willingly come forward and assist in keeping the Constitution inviolate, but the ruthless destroyers of that great document are in power, and will never consent to the South's having a voice in Congress until the infamous bill of Judge Trumbull has become a law of the land.

**THE ELECTION.**  
We have no further news as regards the passage of the new franchise bill that we printed last week. It seems there is an evident desire on the part of the majority of the Legislature to save off direct action in the matter, and it is most probable that the election will come off under the present registration system, and why no more certificates are being issued is more than we can tell. There are hundreds of persons in this county to-day who could get their certificates if they were allowed to do so, but the work of registering was suspended some time since, and in all probability will not be resumed again, at least, not until after the 3d of March. As the case stands now, those who have got certificates will be the only ones allowed to vote at the coming election. We did think that better judgment would prevail, and that the people would be allowed the privilege of the elective franchise under some condition or other, but it does look as though a petty minority is to rule the great majority again. The men who are assembled at Nashville, and who pretend to make laws for the benefit of the people are quarreling and fussing among themselves like so many dogs in a manger, instead of applying themselves to the good work of lifting the citizens of this State from the confused and unenviable condition in which they are in. If no change is to be made in the franchise here why cannot the registration of voters, as heretofore, go on, and give the people the benefit of the law, even if it is harsh and oppressive one? There are many who have not procured certificates yet, that desire to vote at the March election; then why not "take fair" and give them a chance? Can the Registration Clerk of this County tell why no more certificates are granted?

**An Excellent Paper.**  
One of the ablest and most fearless journals in the North is the Democrat, printed at La Crosse, Wis., and edited by M. M. Pomeroy. Mr. Pomeroy's versatile abilities are inferior to none, while his bold, open and manly discussions and criticisms are full of metal that has the right ring. In former times our people were extensive patrons of Northern journals, but most of the papers that were upheld by Southern money before the war turned upon the South in her adversity and became her bitterest revilers and slanderers. Our people know this, and will never again subscribe to the northern papers as they have done in days gone by, and where a paper is patronized, from persons in the South, it will assuredly be one that is not tainted with the vile teachings of radical negro-worshippers. If our people desire to take a paper that is a white man's companion, let them take the Weekly La Crosse Democrat; it is a large paper, full of choice reading matter, thoroughly instructive, and purely Democratic in its views.

On the 9th of June, 1816, the steamer Washington exploded her boilers at Marietta, on the Ohio river, being the first accident of the kind that ever happened on Western or Southern waters. Since then, or rather up to the time the Nimrod exploded, Sept. 23d, 1865, no less than sixty-five steamers have met with the same fate, causing the loss of four thousand eight hundred and twelve lives. In addition to the above are the Miami, Missouri, and W. R. Carter, all three of which exploded recently, destroying hundreds of lives.

## THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN AND ITS EDITOR.

The Memphis Bulletin is one of the leading journals of the South, and its editor, J. B. Bingham, Esq., has applied his whole time and attention in making it what it is. The jealousy of some of his contemporaries and the ignorance of others are lavishly bestowing abuse upon him and his paper, in a style that is too plainly marked to fail in attracting public attention. We are no admirer of newspaper squabbles, but, on the contrary, are a champion of seeing the courtesies and gentlemanly frankness used among all brothers of the quill, that are usually practised among men who claim to be and are reflecting lights of the different communities in which they dwell. We have known Mr. Bingham for years, and know that he always has been a proslavery man, yet, a staunch and unflinching Unionist. These remarks are made because we see an evident desire on the part of certain newspaper men to fasten an infamous paragraph which he, Bingham, not alone never wrote, but had even no knowledge of its existence till a short time ago. We were in the Bulletin Office when the article, headed "A Chance for the women," was published, and know, from our own knowledge, that Mr. Bingham was then absent from Memphis on business. It was written by Wm. M. Connelly, at that time an attaché of the editorial corps of the Bulletin, without the knowledge of the chief editor, who decidedly disapproved it, as he subsequently expressed himself to Mr. R. A. Thompson, in whose charge he had left the paper during his absence.

We hope the many papers which have printed the Memphis Argus' version of the article in question will have the frankness to do as they would be done by, and say to their readers that J. B. Bingham never wrote the filthy paragraph referred to, but that the editor of the Memphis Tribune, Wm. M. Connelly, did, and that the Memphis Argus is fully aware of this fact.

The war between Paraguay and the allies still continues. The latest reports were to the effect that the work of concentrating the allied naval and land forces had so far progressed that on the 25th of January they would make a grand combined attack, with forty-five thousand troops and thirty war steamers, on the Paraguayan stronghold of Humaita, on the Paraguayan river. This is a place of immense strength, mounting over one hundred heavy guns, rendered difficult of approach by chains extended across the channel, and it is also supposed, by submerged torpedoes, and having to back it a Paraguayan army of fifteen or twenty thousand and a considerable fleet. The march of the allies in pursuit of the retreating Paraguayans, across the province of Corrientes to the Paraguayan river, for three hundred miles through an almost uninhabited country, is described as one of the greatest difficulty and suffering, and hundreds of the troops perished on the way and many others deserted. From Paraguay, we have full particulars of the alliance, heretofore alluded to in our columns, lately entered into by Peru with Chile against the Spaniards. The alliance had not only been completed, but war against Spain had been formally declared by Peru, and her fleet had sailed to effect a junction with that of Chile, with positive orders to immediately commence hostilities. The Peruvians were prepared for any attack that might be made on their coast, strong and well mounted batteries, said to be officered in part by men who participated in a junction with that of Chile, with positive orders to immediately commence hostilities. The Peruvians were prepared for any attack that might be made on their coast, strong and well mounted batteries, said to be officered in part by men who participated in a junction with that of Chile, with positive orders to immediately commence hostilities.

Mexican affairs on the Rio Grande still wear a confused aspect. The rigorous proceedings inaugurated in Texas by General Weitzel for the punishment of any Americans who may have been concerned in the Bagdad raid are being continued. Numerous arrests have been made, and some pieces of cannon carried into Texas by the raiders have been seized. The Mexican republican chiefs, Escobedo, Cortina, Canales and Mendez, with their forces, have disappeared from the Rio Grande frontiers, and their whereabouts on the 4th inst., was a mystery. There were rumors that President Juarez had made Cortina General-in-Chief, and that the others were besieging Monterey and Tampico. The Imperialists of the border were expecting a reinforcement of two thousand French troops, General Weitzel succeeded in command of the United States forces on the Rio Grande by Colonel Brown.

There was a rumor on the Rio Grande on the 2d inst. that Monterey had again been captured by General Escobedo. The Mexican republican General Negrete was at Brownsville, and it was said, had espoused the cause of Ortega, in opposition to President Juarez. The commission appointed by General Weitzel to investigate the circumstances connected with the Bagdad raid have made their report, throwing the principal blame on the American Mexican General, R. Clay Crawford, who, it will be remembered, was recently arrested and imprisoned by Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Weitzel, having been relieved of command on the Rio Grande, arrived at New Orleans on Friday last. He says there is great difficulty in preserving our neutrality there, but he thinks that the country watered by that river is not worth going to war for.

It is said that the President's veto of the Freedmen Bureau bill has just been received, covering thirty pages of foolscap. He is opposed to the bill in every shape and form, and believes many of its features to be unconstitutional, and says that no such legislation for the South ought to be adopted. He says that the bill confers too much appointing power on the President; and in a full discussion of his reconstruction policy he thinks the Southern Representatives ought to be admitted.

The gas works at Charleston have been seized by order of military authorities, as captured property. One thousand laborers are engaged in rebuilding the city of Charleston.

The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Commander Maurice Cooper to allow the ex-rebel Admiral Semmes such exercise as he may wish in the yard of Marine barracks.

President Johnson has recently said: "It will not do to let the negroes have universal suffrage now; it would breed a war of races."

The Nebraska Legislature adjourned on the 13th inst. Resolutions endorsing the President's administration were passed almost unanimously.

The cattle disease has broken out in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. A large number of cattle have died since the beginning of 1886.

There was a fire at Austin, Texas, on the fourth instant, which destroyed property to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. Over seventy members of the Kentucky Legislature have signed a petition requesting President Johnson to pardon John C. Breckinridge.

The Military Commission sitting at Louisville, Ky., in the case of the one-armed guerrilla, Perry, have found him guilty of three separate murders, and sentenced him to be hanged. The 3d of March is fixed for the day of execution.

Orders from Washington have been received at Wilmington, N. C., for the immediate discontinuance of that military district. There are now only three regiments of Federal infantry in the entire State of North Carolina, one of them being of white and the other two of negro troops.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention was held in Hartford on the 8th inst., full delegations from all the counties being present, and the general attendance of citizens being large. James F. English and Ephraim H. Hyde were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire assembled in Concord on the 8th inst., and nominated John G. Sinclair as candidate for Governor. The platform adopted approves President Johnson's course, urges the immediate admission of Congress of the Southern Representatives, and opposes all further constitutional amendments.

The editor of the Louisville Journal, who has lately returned from a visit to Washington, publishes the following significant paragraph:

No matter, dear reader, what you see in the papers, Jeff Davis won't have a military trial, and he won't be convicted. And if he were convicted, he would be pardoned. Though no card player, we "speak by the card."

The Texas State Convention met at Austin on the 8th inst. Hon. Mr. Throckmorton was elected on the 9th inst., President of the Texas State Convention. He was a strenuous opponent of secession, and is highly respected for his character and talents. It is said the Convention will incorporate into the Constitution the total abolition of "slavery," and give negroes the right to testify in all courts, hold property, sue and be sued.

Col. Hillyer, in his late speech before the United Service Association of New York city, said:

As this was the first organization in New York that endorsed the policy of Andrew Johnson, let us organize a party with a platform broad enough to include every patriot, whether he be the soldier or citizen, Republican or Democrat, Northern or Southern, and call forth such a demonstration of popular sentiment as will silence the forebodings of the traitors, and convince our brethren of the South that the nation will redeem the pledges made by the President, with the approval of the army and the people. It only needs some one to arouse the people of the country. At least three-fourths of the party that elected Mr. Johnson feel that he is carrying out his policy. The entire party who opposed him in eighteen hundred and sixty-four stand by him now. He received two million two hundred and twenty-three thousand and thirty-five of the popular vote. And three-fourths of these are one million eight hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty-four democratic votes, and you find that there are to-day at least three million four hundred and seventy-eight thousand out of four million three hundred and fifty thousand voters of the loyal States who endorse fully and heartily the policy of the President. There is to-day a conspiracy hatching in Washington to depose the President of the United States. The conspirators are cautiously but unfuriously at work to get Congress to go on with the proposition that the disloyal States have ceased to be States of this Union. What is the logical consequence. Tennessee, being a disloyal State, was not one of the United States. Andrew Johnson, being a citizen of Tennessee, is not a citizen of the United States, and is ineligible to the Presidency. A joint resolution of Congress then declares him a usurper. What could follow but the re-nouement of all the horrors of the French revolution? Let us teach these radicals that the soldiers who have fought the battles of the Union had thirty-seven stars on their flag, and were to him who undertakes to strike one star from the constellation.

**PROFESSIONAL.**—We direct attention to the professional card of Drs. Mortimore and Payne, in another column. We do this with pleasure, as it shows they have permanently located in Memphis, though Dr. M. has recently been strongly urged by his many friends in New Orleans, to return and resume his practice in the Crescent City. Of Dr. Mortimore's successful treatment of diseases incident to our climate, it seems scarcely necessary now to speak. He has visited and practiced in most Southern cities, devoting his time and attention, mostly, to chronic diseases, such as heretofore have generally proved progressive and fatal. Diseases of the lungs and chest, heart, kidneys and spine, neuralgia, rheumatism, chronic diseases of stomach and bowels, and especially to those painful and afflictive female diseases so prevalent at the present day with many of our most exemplary and worthy females. His success in curing such has been marked and gratifying, securing him hosts of friends and increasing his patronage. Dr. M. has now associated with him Dr. G. W. Payne, late of Mississippi. We learn that he is a gentleman, as well as a physician of some eminence in the regular profession. He is highly spoken of by all who know him. He has long been a successful practitioner in the South; is familiar with all diseases. Their practice will be one and the same hereafter, and we predict for them eminent success, and a large increase of business from both city and country. We say to any and all our friends who are afflicted, these gentlemen can be consulted at any time, at their office in the Commercial House, Memphis. Call and see them.

James Peyton, formerly of Fredericksburg, Va., and worth, before his war, over one hundred thousand dollars, was lately sent to the Washington Almshouse, having lost all his property by the war, and being to old and feeble to work.

The House Judiciary Committee has rejected the bill to punish counterfeiting with the death penalty.

## New Advertisements.

**HARDY & WILSON.**

The undersigned has formed a partnership with J. A. WILSON in the mercantile business, under the style of Hardy & Wilson. He hopes to be as liberally patronized as heretofore. Thanks to my old friends for their liberal patronage. J. S. HARDY.

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Have always on hand for sale

**THE CELEBRATED Cast Steel Plows**

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**Hall, Moore & Miller's Make.**

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**Agricultural Implements**

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**MACHINES.**

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Woodenware, Stoveware, Glass and Chinaware, Tinware, Brooms and Seives, Oysters and Sardines.

Teas, Imperial and Oolong, Star Candles, German and Cosmetic Soaps, Indigo and Madder, Blacking and Brushes, Nutmegs and Starch.

Refined Saleratus, Sup. Carb of Soda, Cream Tartar, All Spice Ginger, Pepper, Pickles, Jams, Jellies, Mustard, Can Fruits, Scotch Snuff, Etc.

N. B. Our stock is new and seasonable, and we guarantee as good, if not better bargains, than can be had in any store in the Western District.

We tender our sincere thanks for past patronage and solicit a continuance of the same. "Quick sales, small profits"

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ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS IN THE SOUTH

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Please give us a call and judge for yourself.

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Dr. G. refers to all former patients in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, and to the physicians of Jackson, Tenn., as his references.

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